Railway Recruitment Boards particularly in the Board in Bangalore; if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(b) whether the Recruitment Boards in Railways are going to be reconstituted; if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Though there are possibilities of nepotism and corruption in all the recruitment boards and occasionally lapses|irregularities do come to light, no such report has been received in respect of Railway Recruitment Board, Bangalore at least in the last 3 years. Nevertheless, the following precautions are taken for all the recruitment boards (including Railway Recruitment Board Bangalore) to minimise|eliminate malpractices:

(i) All the important posts in the Railway Recruitment Boards are filled by persons of proven track record and integrity after the verification of their service records. The appointments are made on tenure basis and the selection of the Chairman and the Member Secretary of each RRB is done after due consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(ii) Procedures have been streamlined by way of computerisation, objective test, etc.

(iii) Preventive checks are conducted to keep the officers and staff alert and to detect any irregularities.

(iv) Deterrent punishment is awarded to the employees found guilty of corrupt practices.

(b) There is no proposal at this stage for reconstitution of Railway Recruitment Boards.

**Supply of imported milk powder to dairies by NDDB**

2198. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 2-3 years milk powder and milk from Maharashtra was being refused by NDDB to enable it to purchase milk powder and also accept gifts from EEC;

(b) whether Government are aware that bulk of the EEC gift and commercial products were going to Delhi and Calcutta Mother Dairies directly run by NDDB;

(c) whether Government are also aware that part of the imported milk powder was being given at lower prices to some of the dairies and NDDB was purchasing the same milk products at higher prices under pooled products reserve; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to conduct any enquiry into the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The Government of Maharashtra had approached NDDB in 1987 and 1988 for allotment of skim milk powder (SMP) and butter fat. The NDDB had then suggested to the Government of Maharashtra that they may use their own stock of commodities to tide over the situation and improve the procurement of milk. However, during 1989-90 Maharashra has offered 5725 MT of SMP to NDDB which has been accepted.

(b) Mother Dairies at Calcutta and Delhi, which have higher installed capacity, are using more conserved commodities (Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil|Butter) in comparison to their counterpart Government Dairies in these cities.

(c) As part of the NDDB's pooled buffer stocking operation of conserved commodities, the commodities are primarily issued to the Metro Dairies to supplement liquid milk marketing. The procurement of indigenous commodities is made

from the surplus producing dairies which are normally not eligible to receive any stock from the pooled commodities.

(d) Does not arise.

**Proposal for linking East and West Delhi**

2199. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a local Railway link between East and West Delhi is proposed to be laid; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present indicating broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Availability of water in South Delhi**

2200. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is now to get more water from Haryana and other States as reported in Times of India dated 14-2-1990 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that for the last 6—8 months water pressure in several colonies of South Delhi such as Panchsheel Enclave, which used to be very good has dropped necessitiating installation and use of water pumps and tanks in each home leading to redundant investments apart from wasteful use of electricity for pumping ;

(c) whether expenditure infractuous incurred by citizen in Delhi has been worked out per month and if so, details thereof and if not whether a study would be undertaken and consumers compensated suitably; and

(d) whether Delhi State Consumers Forum would be asked to study this case *suo moto*?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that so far there is no commitment by the Government of Haryana to supply additional raw water for Delhi. Water from storages of Kishau Dam & Renuka Dam to the extent of 0.5 MAF (1674 MLD) and 0.4 MAF (1339 MLD) respectively is likely to become available sometime in 2001 A.D. only as per the present assessed completion period of dams.

(b) to (d) The colonies in South Delhi are at the tail end of the water distribution system since the treatment plants are located in North, North East and North West of Delhi, water is carried through rising mains over a distance of 15 to 20 Kms. Thus even minor break downs in the transmission system have repercussions in the supply at the tail end. Besides this, the water pressure in certain colonies of South Delhi is low on account of increased demand of water during summer months. Installation of storage tank with boosters pump in big houses is desirable so that the consumers can store water for use during non supply hours and expenditure on the same is not considered infructuous.

**Ineffectiveness of pesticides against whitefly**

2201. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides are ineffective in controlling whitefly against cotton and if so, the details thereof indicating financal losses to cotton crop suffered during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the problem was overcome in some South American Countries through resort to alternative methods of plant protection, including Biological control and if so, the reasons for not using this technology in the country?